

COL. BLISS EXPLAINS CUBA'S DIRE NEED

Tariff Concessions Necessary to Save Planters.

SUGAR GROWERS ON VERGE OF RUIN

The First Effect of Reciprocity Would Be Beneficial.

ANNEXATION IS WANTED

So Declares the Collector of Customs of Havana, Speaking for General Wood.

Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Collector of Customs at Havana, representing Governor-General Leonard Wood, of Cuba, and authorized to speak for him, appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means today and made a number of important statements, the most interesting being to the effect that if the United States desires to avoid political relations with Cuba, it must enter into more intimate commercial relations.

There is little or no beggary in the island, Col. Bliss said, and labor is employed, yet he intimated that a failure to grant some tariff concessions would send the Cuban sugar planter, now trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, to the wall.

The first effect of reciprocity, he said, would be to benefit the small planters, especially the laborers in the cane fields.

"Would failure to grant any concessions starve the Cubans into annexation?" Colonel Bliss was asked.

Unnecessary to Go So Far.

"It is not necessary to do that," he replied. "The overwhelming opinion is for annexation, as a State, as a Territory, under military government, or any other way to come in."

Colonel Bliss advocated a readjustment of tariff rates so that the trade of the islands might fall into American hands, \$7,000,000 of the \$36,000,000 annual imports now being brought in from foreign countries. He was not convinced, he said, that annexation of the islands would be desirable from the standpoint of the United States.

Cubans Granted a Hearing.

Colonel Bliss was followed by Louis Place, of the Cuban delegation, who denied the charges that the Sugar Trust "was responsible for the movement for free sugar. Not American, but Cuban, interests," he declared, were involved in the proposed reduction of the tariff on sugar, and Cuba was pleading her cause on its own merits.

Mr. Mendoza, also of the Cuban delegation, explained that when Cuba accepted the Platt amendment it was on the promise of President McKinley that the United States would give Cuba tariff concessions. Without such concessions, the Platt amendment would work no advantage to Cuba, he said. The hearings will continue Monday.

STIRRING APPEAL FOR THE POOR OF THE CITY

Charity Organizations Ask the Public of Washington to Come to the Aid of the Destitute.

The Associated Charities and the Citizens' Relief Association have issued an appeal to every public-spirited citizen of the National Capital to aid them in relieving the dire necessities of the poor of the city.

The appeal is signed by Mr. James E. Fitch, chairman, and Messrs. George M. Sternberg, George Truesdell, John Joy Edson, and Rudolph Kauffmann, finance committee, Citizens' Relief Association, and Mr. Archibald Hopkins, chairman, and Messrs. Henry F. Blount, Frederick L. Moore, Thomas W. Smith, and S. W. Woodward, finance committee, Associated Charities.

The appeal in part reads as follows: "It is obviously unjust that 600 or 700 subscribers, out of over 278,000 people in this city, should be required to bear the entire burden for relief work and redemptive philanthropy which concerns and benefits this entire community. Three or four hundred people in average years, and 600 or 700 in the year of our blizzard, have generously assumed this whole civic responsibility, though few of these donors

are wealthy, and many were in very moderate circumstances.

"With so few supporters the work cannot grow, improve and attain the standard set by other cities. We should do more than equal the best of 200 cities in America and Europe in which similar organizations have been established. The National Capital of the United States should lead and set a high standard of excellence for other municipalities.

"Some residents of the National Capital could give \$600 yearly, enough to maintain one worker in the field. Many could subscribe \$50 to each of the two associations. Others may only be able to give 50 cents. Anyone can become a member of the Associated Charities by subscribing \$5 or more, yearly. Each is asked simply to give what he himself considers to be his share of this important relief work and public service.

"Contributions may be sent to the central office of the two associations, 811 G Street, Mr. Charles F. Weller, general secretary; Mr. John Joy Edson, treasurer of the Associated Charities, Washington Loan and Trust Company, or to Mr. Heriah Wilkies, treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Association, Washington Post Building."

knows of the invention of his name in connection with the nomination and has not resented it. He has several times called upon former Governor Altgeld, and on one occasion he read to him the speech he made here recently on "how to handle the trusts."

When W. J. Bryan was in Chicago this week, he called upon Judge Thompson, and got his opinion on questions which he thinks will become national issues in 1904.

Judge Thompson is agreeable to the Harrison administration crowd in Chicago and he stands well with the regular Democratic organization in the State.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOM FOR JUDGE THOMPSON

His Friends Think Democrats Will Nominate Him.

MR. BRYAN TALKS WITH HIM

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Friends of Judge Owen P. Thompson, of the Springfield circuit, the man who issued the mandamus in the teachers' tax case, deciding against the principal corporations of the State, say that he will be the choice of the Illinois delegation in the next Democratic National Convention for President of the United States.

Judge Thompson has been spending a good deal of time in Chicago lately. He

HOLLAND REPORTS THAT IRISH ARE PLANNING TO FIGHT ENGLAND

Amsterdam Despatch Declares That Colonel Lynch Will Soon Sail for the Green Isle to Lead Revolutionary Party.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—Rumors of an impending armed uprising in Ireland are current here, and have caused a tremendous sensation.

The story started with the local Boers, and is to the effect that Col. Arthur Lynch, Irishman and Boer soldier, will sail shortly from the French Coast for Ballyraghnan, and will there be met by a rebel force, and that the revolution will then be begun.

The Boers declare that the rebellion will come as the result of Boer machinations, and that all

details have been made ready.

It is now said that Col. Arthur Lynch's recent successful candidacy for a place in the British Parliament was solely to test the Irish spirit, and his own hold upon Irishmen, and that the projected rebellion is the result of the very flattering outcome of that test. He is credited with believing that all Ireland will rally to him, and that chances for throwing off the English yoke are bright.

This belief of his has been considerably strengthened since the

election by the recent action of various Irish municipalities in pledging their respective heads to a declaration of all British favors and to a refusal to take any part in the coming coronation ceremonies. Which actions he takes as indicating the existence of a particularly bitter anti-British sentiment.

The Boers here are, because of the attitude of her colonies toward England, and the Indian troubles, and the promised Irish revolt, in high spirits, and have ceased talking of surrender.

which were submitted to show that those of Mr. Shoemaker were wrong. Mr. Shoemaker says that the statistics he presented were solely those of cases against licensed dealers since 1893, and he says that Mr. Pugh should have observed this before he furnished his broad statement of denial, which he based upon the total number of all liquor cases, including those of speak-easies. Mr. Shoemaker states that there are three times as many of the latter as of the former, hence the discrepancy in the two statements presented.

Mr. Shoemaker at length reviews the question of delays of these cases in court and reiterates the statements made by him before the Commissioners. He shows that the cases of liquor dealers are extended on the most trivial reasons, one case for a year and others for six months.

Mr. Shoemaker states that he does not seek controversy, but that the "misunderstanding of his position was so patent" that he thought he ought to speak.

Secretary Hay Plans an Aristocratic Apartment House.

Secretary of State Hay is becoming a real estate owner in the District in a most important way, and more than this, he is considering plans for a handsome apartment house, one of the finest in the city, and on one of its most aristocratic avenues.

The recent purchase by Secretary Hay of the property next to the Draper mansion, on Connecticut Avenue, completes and rounds out one of the most desirable blocks of Connecticut Avenue property owned by any one holder. The Secretary now holds 247 feet frontage on the avenue, extending from the Draper house, near K Street, all the way to L Street, by a depth on L Street of 194 feet. His lot contains approximately 30,000 square feet, the exact dimensions being 29,861 feet.

Mr. Hay has made plans for an apartment house to fill this entire lot. The edifice, if it is built, will cost, with the ground, about \$800,000. It will be a superb building, fitting in every way the locality and Secretary Hay's aristocratic and expensive tastes.

At present the arrangements are not progressing very rapidly. It was suggested by the business men who have taken charge of the plans that a stock company should be formed in which Mr. Hay should take a large block of the stock. The proposition was made to other business men, but it does not seem to have met with immediate favor. The building of apartment houses has been overdue, according to some authorities, and capitalists seem averse to embarking in the venture on such an extensive scale as these plans suggest.

Meanwhile, although the plan is in abeyance and may not be carried out for years, Secretary Hay does not worry over his real estate holdings. The property is paying a handsome rental which nets him a very fair interest on his investment. The entire block cost the Secretary between \$200,000 and \$225,000, and it is said to rent for between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year.

The last purchase made by the Secretary was the house next to the Draper property. It is the southernmost of his holdings. The price paid was \$42,000. Real estate men say that the figure was high and that no one else than the Secretary could have afforded to pay as much for it, and he, only because he wished to complete a block.

POVERTY, SIN, AND SORROW, AND HOW THEY ARE MINIMIZED THROUGH WORK OF SALVATION ARMY

By FREDERICK BOOTH-TUCKER, Commander.

The work of the Salvation Army deals with the woes and the welfare of the poor and the sinner. In our lectures we attempt to portray in picture, song, and living tableaux the scope, significance, and great importance of our labor.

The conception of the lecture, "Dramatic Scenes of Love and Sorrow," sprang from the often-expressed desire that those interested in the poor could witness with their own eyes episodes, which would not fail to touch their hearts and stir their sympathies. Then came the thought, Why not place before the public so realistic a portrayal of those scenes that in spirit at least they would traverse with us those mysterious mazes of poverty, of sin, and sorrow?

Unhappily, my dear wife, who was the author of the conception of the lecture in all its minutest details, has been prevented by illness from delivering it. Nevertheless, she has commissioned me to take her place.

The lecture commences with a vivid description of the need—the workingman—50 per cent attending no place of worship in this country—80 and 90 per

cent in other countries—hence our open-air meetings and saloon visitation; the workless and homeless classes, followed by the song of the hobos.

Descriptive pictures of slum life are followed by a representation of the Madonna of the slums—the poor woman whose husband has gone to the Klondike or lumber camps, and who is struggling bravely and honestly to keep the wolf from the door.

Pictures of a few of the 267 institutions in the United States, where accommodation for 9,000 poor persons has been provided, follow in quick succession, including a description of the fifty Industrial Homes, where work to the value of \$70,000 was turned out; last year by the unemployed.

Our work among the intemperate is illustrated by the conversion of the drunkard, in the closing verse of which her four daughters join in singing an army song to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Work in the prisons, the conversion of a murderer and his triumphant death; the restoration of a lost father to his home

DIRECTOR MERRIAM DECLINES TO ANSWER

The Head of the Census Bureau Refuses to Reply to Questions Regarding His Administration and Denies the Right of Anyone to Interrogate Him Along That Line.

CONFESSES HE KILLED COOPER

Strother Breaks Down and Tells the Whole Story.

SLEW VICTIM FOR HIS DIAMONDS

He Stole the Gems and then Murdered the Owner.

STRUCK ONLY ONE BLOW

After Delivering Mortal Blow, Slayer Went Out and Gave the Alarm. Could Not Stand the Ordeal.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The mystery of the murder of Millionaire A. Dean Cooper has been cleared.

At 9:45 o'clock this morning, William A. Strother, the negro attendant at the both parties where the crime was committed, cried out to Chief of Detectives Desmond:

"I Killed Him!"

"Yes, I killed him. I killed him with the stone sledgehammer so that I could rob him."

This confession is the sequel to nearly forty-eight hours of as severe cross-examination as a criminal was ever subjected to.

The chief immediately called in the official stenographer, and had Strother's statement taken in full.

Sain for His Diamonds.

Later Strother said to a reporter: "Yes, I killed Mr. Cooper. I killed him so I could keep the diamonds. But Mr. Cooper gave them to me first, and I hid them. I did not take them from his fingers."

"After I hid the diamonds I came upstairs and saw Mr. Cooper asleep. Then a strange feeling came over me to kill him."

Drinks for His Nerve.

"I took two drinks to give me nerve. I went down into the cellar again and got the hammer. Returning to the room I found him still asleep."

"I took another drink, then raised the hammer and struck. The blow was a glancing one. I knew it had not killed him outright, but I did not strike again. I went out and gave the alarm."

CHICAGO WELCOMES SCHLEY WITH CHEERS

Thousands Gathered at the Depot to Meet Him.

TOUCHED BY THE DEMONSTRATION

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Admiral Schley came to Chicago this morning.

No seventeen guns marked his entry, but the whoops and cheers with which the grizzled sea warrior was greeted had a ring that could not come from the cannon's mouth.

Thousands at Depot.

As early as 7 o'clock the hero worshipers began to gather in and around the Grand Central depot, and when the admiral's train pulled in, thousands were pushing and fighting for points of vantage.

The train had barely stopped, when the admiral appeared on the front platform, and his appearance started afresh the bombardment of cheers that signified the appearance of the train far down the tracks.

Smiled and Bowled.

To those who were so fortunate as to gain entrance to the depot, he smiled and bowed repeatedly.

That he was overcome by the magnitude of the welcome there is no gainsaying. But he quickly regained his composure when his eye fell on the naval guard of honor, composed of veterans of the civil war, some of whom fought with Schley.

The old salts saluted gravely and the admiral responded in kind. The sight of those gray-haired men, lined up to do him honor, seemed to be more to him than all the cheering.

Our colonization plan for placing waste labor on waste land by means of waste capital and thereby converting the trinity of waste into a unity of production is also described. The ordinary system of pauperism which breaks up the poor man's family is contrasted with a system which takes the stranded family intact out of the city and places it on the rich irrigated lands of the West and makes it a home-owner. The fallacy that they "won't go, stay, work, or pay" is exposed and contradicted.

That rapid progress has been made these various departments may be judged from the facts that six years ago we had in the United States 629 corps, outposts and social relief institutions for the poor, we have now 969 such; our officers and employees have been increased from 2,000 to 3,000; our annual income for social relief work from the payments or work of the poor has increased from \$20,000 to \$200,000; and our accommodation for the poor from 600 to 9,000.

WRECKED DURING CHASE.

Condor's Boiler Explodes While Pursuit Was On.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Spanish galleon Condor, whose boiler blew up last night, was pursuing some boats engaged in illegal fishing when the disaster occurred.

She fired a few shots at them and then the boiler exploded. Of the crew of twenty-two men three only escaped without injury.

Of the other nineteen the majority were killed. The vessel foundered soon after the explosion.

Attorney General Knox's Son Is Fined For Fast Driving

Mr. Reed Knox, twenty years old, son of Attorney General Knox, was fined \$5 by Judge Kimball in the Police Court today on a charge of fast driving.

Mr. Knox is a smooth-faced, black-haired, well-dressed young man of pleasing manner. A policeman testified that last evening Mr. Knox went up Sixteenth Street with a horse and trap at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, seven miles an hour faster than the law permits.

Mr. Knox explained that his horse, a high-spirited animal, bolted at Q Street and that he did strike a right rapid gait and held it for a couple of blocks, but he denied that he had wilfully or intentionally broken the law.

Judge Kimball said he would like to excuse the young man, but that he could not consistently do so. All persons, high or low, in the social scale should be treated alike when they failed to keep within the law.

Mr. Knox smiled, handed over a \$5 note, and left the court room.